Go forth to greet the dead. Around the graves they gather,

A hush on every soul That listens in the silence, While Memory calls the roll. From battle-stained Antictam, From Missionary Ridge, From Gettysburg and Shiloh, From mountain, plain and bridge,

They come who died as heroes, And as the roll is counted Each man makes answer: "Here!"

Not one is of the missing, The ranks are full to-day. In solid marching order They stand, a close array, Their faces lit with courage As in that long ago. When for the love of country They fell before the foe

On every grave a garland Of sweet May blooms is laid, Till of the sad God's acre A garden fair is made: And ever with the living By glade or sunny knoll. As Memory calls the roll.

They cannot be forgotten To whom their comrades pay
The tributes of affection
On Decoration day.
Still dear to those who love them
Each loyal, faithful soul Will hear their answer: "Present!" When Memory calls the roll.



under twenty years of age.

Then, trying to choke back his sobs. he told of his invalid father, his overworked mother, and the helpless little ones at home, and explained that the money he carried was his soldier brothers' wages that they had intrusted to him while in Washington, together with his own earnings, and that it was all to have been sent that very day to the desolate family away off in Pennsylvania. The major listened quietly to the sad story and when it was fin-ished he folded the boy's passes around the money and said: "When the time comes for you to leave this place, come to me and you shall have your money again."

Six weeks later Ben was paroled, and, repairing to the major's office to bid him good-by, the kind-hearted officer put the package into his hands, saying: "Here is your money, my boy, and I am glad that you will soon have a chance to send it to your mother. Good-by, and may God bless and take care of you."

The little fellow took the package gratefully, and was soon on his way to his northern home. His imprisonment had not crushed his ambition, however, and after a week's rest he returned to his old stamping ground, and was soon going his rounds as usual.

Two of his brothers were sent home in pine boxes before the war closed; but, except his brief sojourn in Libby, his experience in the army was not unpleasant, and when peace was declared ne went home with enough money in his pocket to pay off the mortgage on the little house that had sheltered him from infancy. He afterwards worked his way through college, studied law, and in process of time took a high station in his chosen profession.

Several times in after years, during flying trips to Richmond. Ben made inquiries concerning Maj. Warner, his prison friend, but no one seemed to know what had become of him; so he finally gave up the search, though he never forgot the kindness he had received at an enemy's hand.

In the year 1889, Ben, Hon. Benjamin Redmond, went by invitation to Covington, Ky., to deliver the memorial oration on Decoration day. In his address he repeated the touching incident that had occurred at Libby prison, and afterwards, while the old veterans were strewing the graves of the dead heroes with flowers, an old man came to him and asked him to walk around to the other side of the cemetery to look at the grave in which his twin boys were buried. When they reached the rose-covered grave he said: "You see the old soldiers have not forgotten my dead, although they wore the gray. They fell together at Lookout Mounlet of Brighton, up | tain, and when I came here at the close in the coke re- of the war, I had their bodies brought gions of Pennsyl- here for burial." Then drawing back vania, in the spring of 1861, there lived Mr. Redmond read: "Sacred to the memory of Arthur and Arnold Warner mond. A few months previous the this stone has been erected." Wiping father had been injured by a mine ex- the tears from his eyes the father said: plosion, thus throwing the burden of "The story of a little scene in a southsupporting the family on four sons, all ern prison, which you related this morning, took me back to those sad After the fall of Sumter the three days, and the times when my brave



"TOU SEE THE OLD SOLDIERS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN MY DEAD."

older boys hurried off to the nearest | boys were with me. I am the man to town to enlist in the defense of the whom you referred in that incident, country which was so dear to them. Ben, the youngest son, scarcely four-teen years old, with his heart filled with genuine patriotism, ran away from home, and, eluding pursuit, made his way unassisted to the camp on the

"He'll be back when he finds out that boys of fourteen are not wanted in the land, and asked if he could be of any ranks," said his father, when he learned what had become of him. But he was mistaken, for when the little fellow discovered that he could not enlist as a soldier, he determined to remain at the front and earn his bread by seiling papers to the soldiers. His pluck won him unexpected success, and he was very proud to be able to send back substantial help to the needy ones at home. About November 10, 1862, he left

camp between New Baltimore and Warrenton, and made his way to Washington for a supply of papers. Having accomplished his object, he set out on horseback for the thirty-mile ride that lay between the capital and the camp. During his absence the union forces had changed position, and, unaware of the proximity of the enemy, he ran into the confederate picket-line, and he was at once conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. Stuart, and from that point he was hurried off to Libby prison in Richmond. Maj. Warner was in command of the prison at the time, and when the boy prisoner was brought into his presence he spoke kindly to him, and tried to make him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. After ename the major asked him the customary questions concerning his business, and inquired if he had any pher of the party induced a group money or valuables concealed about of native girls to pose for him. After his person. Poor, frightened Ben had arranging them to his satisfaction he managed to hide his money, about three prevailed upon one of the other girls hundred and fifty dollars, in his boots, but, not being used to evading the truth, he answered frankly that he had. "Let me have everything in your sion," returned the major, extending his hand as though he had no effect was ludicrous. When the pho

intention of being trifled with. With quivering lips and tearful eyes maiden frantically clutching her skirts Ben put his hand down into his bootleg and drew out the roll of green-backs and handed it to the major. countenance.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

and I have brought you here to let you see what your people have done for me by remembering my dead."

Grasping the old man's bony hand, Mr. Redmond told him of the vain search he had been making for him in the years that had intervened since he had proven such a friend in a strange service to him then.

The old man was too modest to tell of the poverty that had overtaken him in his declining days, but a visit to his humble home, where an invalid wife and two young daughters were depending on his daily toil for the necessaries of life, convinced the great lawyer that his chance of returning the cup of cold water given him so long bun is a new coiffure, which rebefore, had indeed come.

before, had indeed come.

Before leaving he arranged for the removal of the family to his own town, where a lucrative situation in his office enabled the old father to provide a popular coiffure, which is heavy, comfortable home for his family and though fashionable. It may be worn furnish him with the means of educating his daughters so as to prepare When high the loops of the bow stand

them for taking care of themselves. "God never forgets! He never forgets!" exclaimed the grateful old man, ground. The bow-knot arranged for a when repeating the story. "He has said that even a cup of cold water given in His name shall be rewarded, and now He has fulfilled that promise to me." Ahl how many blessings go unclaimed at the neck in two ringlets. This is an because of the cups of cold water we extremely novel and very popular arfail to give!—Belle V. Chisholm, in rangement.

United Presbyterian. Photographing Jamaica Girls. A Philadelphian who has been visitto take a peep through the camera. What she saw quite astonished her, and she lost no time in imparting to the posers the fact that she had seen them all standing on their heads. The tograph was taken it revealed each maiden frantically clutching her skirts DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-Cheese Omelet: Four well beaten eggs, half a teacup of grated crackers, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Pour into a hot pan and fry.—Farmers'

-Apple Macaroni-Stew some nice tart apples, sufficient to make about two pints and a half of rather thin sauce, sweeten a little, put into the inner cup of a double boiler, heat to boiling, and cook in a cupful of macaroni broken into inch lengths from one to two hours as needed. Serve hot.-Good Health.

-Bread crumbs rank among the house cleaner's best friends. Crushed to a coarse powder, they may be used to clean delicate lamp shades, screens, show cases, scarfs and the boltingcloth trifles dear to the heart of the decoratively inclined. Bread crumbs will also remove grease spots from wall papers, and are, indeed, invaluable in freshening wall papers that have become dingy.

-Nut Crisps: Mix together thoroughly one and one-half cups of coarse graham flour and one-half cup of hickory-nut meal, prepared by pressing the chopped meats of nuts through a fine colander. Make into a rather stiff dough with ice water, knead well, roll into a sheet as thin as brown paper, cut with a knife into squares, and bake on perforated tins until lightly browned on both sides.-Good Health.

-Lemon Custard: For two pies wet four tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little water, pour on three cups of boiling water. Add the juice of two emons, two cups sugar, the volks of three eggs and a bit of butter. Pour into deep plates lined with crust and bake. Make a maringue by beating the whites of the eggs and adding five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread over pies and return to the oven to brown. -Orange Judd Farmer.

-Bread Fritters: To a quart-basinful of stale bread, broken small, put a quart of boiling milk, cover it for ten or fiteen minutes. When quite soft beat it with a spoon until smooth, add two well-beaten eggs, half a nutmeg grated, a tablespoonful of brandy, one of butter and a little sait. Beat it light. Make an omelet pan hot, put in a small piece of butter, and when hot pour in sufficient batter to run over the pan; let it fry gently. When one side is a fine brown turn and brown the other. Lay on a hot plate, put butter, sngar and a little nutmeg over it; lay one on the other, cut them through in quarters and serve them hot. -Boston Budget.

NOW PUFF AND POMPADOUR. Old-Time Coffures Which Are to Be Worn

The coiffure of the up-to-date woman is ever changing. She must vary it to suit the fashion of her gown de a Fifth avenue hair-dresser who for years has been allowed the proud privilege of curling and puffing the ocks of the dames and maids of the four hundred. There will be many striking changes

in the coiffures of the coming season. To harmonize with the flaring skirts and bouffant sleeves, a coiffure has been designed which only beautiful women should wear. The hair is waved, parted in the middle and then arranged in two fluffy puffs at each side. These wholly cover the ears and are held in place by little puff combs like those our grandmothers wore. The puffs produce a very broad effect. but they are as trying as they are

fashionable. Maidens with plump cheeks and ound faces are shown another new coiffure which also conceals the ears. With this style wide, undulating waves take the place of puffs. The hair is parted in the middle and drawn severely down over the ears, showing the waves much pulled out. The hair is then twisted in a soft coil at the middle of the back of the head, where all fashionable coils are now supposed to be. If both of these new coiffures are adopted by the summer girl she will be a most uncomfortable young person. It is rumored that the severe little part must go. Simplicity and demureness are out of fashion, and the coquettish "Cissy Fitzgerald bang" is coming

in. This consists of three little curls which bob on the forehead, yet make no pretense of hiding it from view. The hair is parted, one little curl falls on the middle of the forehead and another on each of the temples. Almost every type of face is improved by a curly bang. It softens the lines of the face and adds much to the effect of hats and bonnets. Montagues, which are a part of many of the new coiffures, are really forerunners of the broad fluffy bang. At present it is a mooted question as to whether the bang or the part shall

The pompadour has suddenly sprung into favor. Parisian women have adopted it, and now New York girls with low foreheads are following the fashion. The hair is waved and drawn straight back from the forehead. The style is severe, but cool and sensible for summer days. Blondes are out of fashion. Black hair is the vogue. Titian red is permissible, but glossy blue-black is most in favor. Such a quantity of hair is worn that headaches are inevitable. The English quires much hair. It consists of three puffs arranged crossat the back of the wise head. The bow-knot is another when the hair is dressed high or low. up some distance from the head and have a large Spanish comb for a backlow coiffure shows the two loops pinned close to the head just above the center in the back. The ends of the bow are coiled together, terminating

The Psyche knot is no more. Long effects are the vogue, and ringlets are everywhere. Clusters of them are caught at the back of the head, and forehead. All hair is waved, and the wave is noticeably large and undulating. The general effect of the newest coiffure is one of studied carelessness. But the initiated are not deceived by this seeming simplicity. They realize that it requires a course of training and more patience than the average woman possesses to arrange the fash-ionable coiffure of to-day.

Combs, pins and hair ornaments of all descriptions are worn. As many as twelve hairpins and combs have been seen in the newest coiffures.-N. Y. AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE. How Massachusetts Has Demonstrated

the Value of Good Roads. An impetus to the movement in favor of good country roads is likely to be given by the second annual report of the Massachusetts highway commission, which has recently made its appearance. Massachusetts was one of the first states to appreciate the importance of good country roads and one of the first to take practical steps to secure them. Last year the legislature of that state passed a law by which the local authorities in any section may have any road in the state declared a state road and have expended upon it a portion of the state appropriation for road improvements under the supervision of the state highway commission. All that is necessary is for the selectmen of towns or the mayors or aldermen of cities to petition for the acceptance of a road as a state highway, and if it can in any sense be considered a leading road such acceptance is sure to follow.

In connection with the passage of this law \$300,000 was appropriated and placed at the disposal of the commisssion to make provision for such improvements as it might deem advisable. The larger portion of this money was divided up among fourteen counties, the appropriation for each running from \$10,000 to \$30,000. Thirty pieces of road were selected throughout of the various sections on which these appropriations should be expended. To give all parts of the state a fair show in the expenditure of this road money it was decided that no city or town should have more than two miles of its state roads improved by means of state grant. Care was taken that all the improvements ordered should be of a connected character and that the roads on which they were made should lie between important centers of population. The accomplishment of the work ordered by the commission has wrought a tremendous change in public opinion on the necessity for good roads. It has given the people an opportunity of seeing what they have lost through the prevalence of bad

Prior to the beginning of the commission's work an amazing amount of apathy existed among the country people. The leveling up of the ruts in the



roads with plow or shovel once a year was all they deemed necessary, and any greater expenditure of money or labor than was required to do this they considered wasted. All the improvements made under the supervision of the commission were done by experts in road building. Competent engineers were employed to see that the work was done thoroughly. As a matter of fact, it has been so well done as to arouse the enthusiasm of the people of the state in favor of good roads. The apathy has all disappeared, and instead of waiting for the next session of the legislature to vote another appropriation to continue the good work the town and county authorities are now voting large grants to carry on the improvements on their own account.
They have purchased the necessary machinery for road building, and the work is to be pushed without delay nished with good roads. The example of Massachusetts is worth following by

Evening Post. Preserving the Old Orchard. If the orchard is worth preserving and caring for, it should not be kept in grass but cultivated frequently, up to about the middle of August. Crimson clover might then be sown; if it does well, some pasture would be secured in late fall and early spring. Replow another year and continue the cultivation as in the first year. If crimson clover does not succeed in your land and locality, rye might be sown in order to keep the ground well furnished with humus and preserve its power of retaining moisture in dry weather. But if conditions are such that it seems advisable to seed it down. then sow four to five quarts of timothy, two of red clover and one of alsike per acre. In addition to this it might be well to add about two pounds of orchard and tall meadow fescue if good seed can be produced. If the land is not run together and is friable on the surface, it need not be plowed. Cultivate, harrow and sow the seed as early as possible and roll.-Country

Gentlemañ. Dr. J. P. Stelle says in the Fort Worth Gazette that he has always been able to drive moles away from his garden by a very simple method, now to he described. Open small holes in the tunnels here and there and pour in a little cheap molasses. The molasses gums the fur of the animals, engenders operations to more cleanly localities. Coal tar would probably be better than molasses, though more expensive and less convenient. One good application of the molasses has usually driven the moles away for the season.

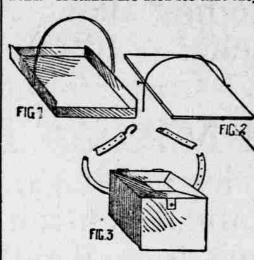
An Evidence of Civilization.

Roads are at once a means and an evidence of civilization. The remains of the Roman highways testify of their a ivancement and show how they carried Roman ideas to the utmost bounds of the empire. There is nothing our people more need than to "mend their ways;" nothing for which they would more willingly be taxed.—Rev. Philip L. Jones, American Baptist Publica-tion Society, Philadelphia Pa.

Have the boys and girls keep accurate account of the poultry affairs and report the gain or loss in systematic

ABOUT SMALL FRUIT. Hew to Prepare Berries for Shipment and

Observe strict cleanliness. Strawberries especially should be carefully attended to. Mulch with straw or any coarse litter. This keeps the berries from becoming dirty during a shower. When pickers are at work watch them; allow no bad or dirty fruit to be placed in the boxes. All imperfect specimens must be thrown out. Fill boxes neither too full nor too scant. Leave calyx and stem on strawberries. This gives them a much nicer and cleaner appearance when placed on the market. They also stand a long shipment much better and keep longer. Do not allow them to be pulled off, as much fruit is then mashed. This applies to all small fruits. Never pick raspberries and blackberries with stems on. Instead of pulling off the berry, roll it off. Never expose small fruits to the sun or wind. If stands are used see that they



have a cover for protection. The accompanying cuts represent a picker's stand and case, used on the Thayer fruit farms. Fig. 1 is a six-quart case and Fig. 2 is cover attachment. Fig. 3 is a square tin box into which a quart box fits. It is fastened about the waist with a strap, and is used only for raspberries and blackberries. Be sure all boxes and cases into which fruit is placed are clean and well made. Covers must fit tightly, so no air or dust will strike the fruit.

In hauling to place of shipment always cover with canvas or some similar material. Direct all cases neatly and in one particular place. Place the consignor's name, as well as that of the consignee, upon every case. Ship only to reliable and trusty dealers and commission men. By neglecting proper preparation and careful shipment, much small fruit goes on the market in bad condition, bringing low prices and also injury to the reputation of the grower.-L. Herbst, in Orange Judd Farmer.

PRACTICAL DAIRYING. Some of the Points to Be Considered by

While purity of blood is important for the rearers of breeding stock, it is paper. I don't like the way you reof minor consequence to the practical dairyman, who will often find many of his best cows among grades and crosses. He will take a good dairy cow wherever he finds her, and will not be bound either by pedigree or by appearance. Performance will be his sole test.

If, however, he proposes to rear his own stock, he will do well to insist upon purity of blood on the male side, as by it alone can he determine the probable future value of his calves. This point is most important, as it is a provision of nature that milk and butter tendencies are most often transmitted from the dam to the male and from the sire to his progeny. Of course, it is better that the milk and butter tendencies should be hereditary on both sides of the line if possible. but the male is the most important member of the herd.

The milk-giving habit can be developed in the individual and in the breed. Comparatively early calving, liberal feeding and persistent milking of the young cow will help greatly; but the power to produce a large per cent. of butter fat is inherited by a cow, and you cannot turn a naturally poor one into a good butter producer. Milk production is the chief function of the dairy cow. It is for the practical until every corner of the state is fur- dairyman to determine whether he wants quantity or quality. He cannot combine the two in the highest de-Illinois and other states.—Chicago gree. If he sells the milk as such, the small breeds should be avoided, but these are the best where butter or cheese is desired.

While the quantity of milk may be largely influenced by the amount and kind of food supplied, the quality of the food cannot. This last depends upon the animal herself, but heredity has a very powerful influence in this direction.—N. Y. World.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

It is better not to select trees for planting that have grown rapidly on very rich soil. SCAB is the common black scurfy

spots on fruit. The remedy is good cultivation and spraying. Growing apples, as a farmer remarks. is more in line with the farmers' general work than is the growing of any other fruit. The work is done with a plow, spade and manure fork. In planting an orchard, says an

orchardist, plant different varieties in

close proximity, or better still, crabapple occasionally, to assist and perfect fertilization of the fruit germs. A Wisconsin apple grower said before one of the institutes in that state that a clay soil on well elevated land. where limestone comes near the surface, is the best place for an apple orchard.-Farmers' Voice.

Germans Do Not Like Our Apples. From a report made by Consular Agent Krausse at Seitau, Germany, disgust, and causes it to transfer its | American meat is not the only product of the United States which displeases German consumers. American evap-orated apples have been condemned in German journals to such an extent that the demand has fallen off perceptibly. It was stated that these apples were sufficiently impregnated with oxide of zinc to make their use dangerous. The authorities filed complaint against grocers for violating the food laws by knowingly selling apples containing zine, but the two cases brought for trial were dismissed.

> Bowlders in Road-Making. Many large bowlders may be sunk by digging beside and under them and letting them down. In good digging it is cheaper than blasting and hauling away. Granite and flint may be split by burning the brush on it and throwing a pail of water on the rock while very bot. Dypamite is a last resort, but sefer than powder.

## Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

He Discriminated. Upson Downes-Say, old man, I nee ten dollars badly. Wither Tymes (handing him bill)-Here you are. Upson Downes-I said I needed ten.

Wither Tymes-I heard you. Upson Downes-But you've only gi m me five.

Wither Tymes—Well, you see, I only

a yard wide, to cover some cracks in the frescoin'."—Chicago Tribune.

believe half I hear.-N. Y. World. Songsters. The bird now tunes his merry lay With many a trill and twist;

Is next upon the list. -Washington Star.



Mr. Longlegs-Have you fire escape in this hotel?

Clerk-No, sir, but there's no danger; I'll put you on the third floor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Straw Hats for Obesity. Man on Horseback-Hallo! old man;

She (Chicagoensis)-Please stop my

ported my costume, sir. He (editor of the Butterfly)-But I'm willing to make any correction, you

She-Oh, well, then. It should have read "ivory silk with real lace and real diamonds, sir!"-Judge. Fine Prospects.

Applicant-I ask for the hand of your

a form of insult which has not been in vogue for more than forty years."-

There Would Be No Complaint. "I wouldn't ride over those fields if I were you," said a gentleman out hunt-ing to a sporting friend. "They belong to a disagreeable sort of fellow who

might make a fuss about it." "Weii, sir," replied the farmer, "as him's me, he won't say nothing about it to-day."-Sheffield Telegraph.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK	. May	27.	1895.
CATTLE-Native	Steers	5 00	Ch.	5 80
COTTON-Middli	nø		10	79
FLOUR-Winter	Wheat	8 50		
WHEAT-No. 2 R	ed	78		
CORN-No. 2		599	40	603
OATS-No. 2		324	10	343
PORK-New Mess	8	18 75	6	
	ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON-Middli			0	63
BEEVES-Fancy	Steers	5 25	6	5 90
Mediu	m	4 50	ě	
HOGS-Fair to S	elect	4 25		4 60
SHEEP-Fair to	Choice	3 25		4 50
FLOUR-Patents		4 15	0	4 25
Fancy t	o Extra do	3 50		4 00
WHEAT-No. 2Re	d Winter	84	0	85
OORN-No. 2 Mix OATS-No. 2	ed	524		134
OATS-No.2		29 %		294
RYE-No.2	************	65	0	07
TOBACCO-Lugs	***************************************	4 50	0	8 00
HAV Classiff	Burley	9 00		12 00 11 25
HAY-Clear Timo BUTTER-Choice	Dalas	11		13
FCCS Front	Dairy	- R2	9	10
EGGS-Fresh PORK-Standard	Mass (Mass)	****	8	12 50
BACON-Clear Ri	PECOS (MGM)	****	ä	6%
LARD-Prime Ste	o	****	3	6%
William A Lime See	CHICAGO	••••	75.	
		4.04	-	E 00
CATTLE-Shippin HOGS-Fair to Ch	olan	4 25	8	5 90
.SHEEP-Fair to	Thoing	3 50	8	5 25
FLOUR-Winter	Patente	3 50	ě	3 91
Spring	Patents		ă	4 10
WHEAT-No. 2 S	oring	79	ă	80
No 2 Re	AL	76	ã	7614
CORN_No 9			ă	53
OATS-No. 2.			ă	29
OATS-No. 2 POHK-Mess (new	)			12 37%
KA	NSAS CITY.		-	
CATTLE-Shippin		4 70	0	5 73
HOGS-All Grades		4 25		4 10
WHEAT-No.2 Re	d	841/4		85%
OATS-No. 2.		291/4	0	30
OATS-No. 2	and the second			51
NET	VORLEANS	100	1	STY.
FLOUR-High Gra		4 20	•	4 70
CORN-No. 2		62		63
OATS-Western.		3114		35
HAY-Choice		16 07		
PORK-New Mess				3 25
BACON-Sides			ä	714
COTTON MINATE				

LOUISVILLE

-"Paintings," said the artist, flattered by the presence of the millionaire in his studio. "Yes, sir. I shall be happy to show you my best canvasses. Something allegorical? Or do you prefer a landscape?" "What I want," said Mr. Boodelle, the eminent contractor, with decision, "is somethin' about a yard and a half long and

-Fahrenheit was not the inventor of the mercury thermometer. In a paper on the oldest French meteorol and thermometricel observations lately read to the Paris Academic des Sciences the Abbe Maze proved that Ismael Boullian used a mercury thermometer together with his Florence thermometer in March, 1659, sixty-two years before Fahrenheit.

-Strawberry Pie: Bake a plain crust as for custard. Mash a basket of strawberries, sweeten to taste, fill the pie, cover with a meringue made from three egg whites, three tablespoons powdered sugar and half a teaspoon lemon; brown in a moderate oven. Serve when cold.-Orange Judd Farmer.

-The first marriage license issued in Georgia was recently found in an old volume in the office of Col. Chandler, at Gainesville. It bears the date of December 7, 1754, in the twentyeighth year of the reign of George II. It sanctioned the marriage of Thomas Bassitt and Elizabeth Mills.

-Some men do as much begrudge others a good name as they want one themselves; and perhaps that is the reason of it.-Penn.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

man on Horseback—Hallo! old man; given up riding?

Man on Foot—Well, the fact is, my doctor says that I am getting too fat, and advises me to take short, quick runs during the day. But I want some object to run for.

Man on Horseback—Buy a straw hat.—London Sketch.

The Omitted Adjective.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cared with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Chener & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

He fancies himself enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others; he is ignorant, because he has never reflected on his own.—Bulwer.

daughter.

Parert—Have you any prospects for the future?

"None whatever."

"She hasn't any, either. Take her, my boy, and be happy. God bless you both."—Texas Siftings.

"Old Time Courtesy.

"What kind of a man is Judge Bagroz?"

"Undoubtedly a gentleman of the old school. Why, when I asked him for his daughter's hand he pulled my nose, a form of insult which has not been in

Are those diminutive organs, the kidneys, which in spite of their small size, perform in health a most important part in the mechanism of the system. Out of order they breed dangerous trouble. Renew their activity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which prevents the serious and often fatal diseases resulting from their inaction. This sterling medicine, moreover, remedies malarial, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and invigorates the whole system.

THE man who considers himself and a yard wide wants to make alt.—Galveston News.

SAFETT to mother and child and less un-

The eath that falls from the prof nan's lips becomes a dagger in someboo reast.—Ram's Horn. AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 2914 Obio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

SEE—"The groom seems quite cool."
"The bride is from Boston."—Life.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD



For Gure of Sprains, Bruises, ST. JACOBS OIL on the

.. BASE BALL.. Field is just what all players call it, "THE BEST."

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